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THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

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Drawn by Nina E. Allender

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THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY TO UNCLE SAM:

"HE OBLIGES TWICE WHO OBLIGES QUICKLY"

Equal Rights

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MAUSOLEUMS

WITHIN each human being it would appear that the Almighty has implanted a certain sense of righteousness; a native and instinctive desire to follow the good and to turn aside from evil. Some call it conscience, but this is too limited a term, and signifies the ability to distinguish between right and wrong, rather than the impulse to take the upward path. Almost every person can recall some moment in her life when she felt the urge to throw herself fully and heartily into some great work for the common welfare; and again she can recall how the mundane precept, "common sense," worked to restrain her from dedicating herself to any such selfless enterprise. Times without end in any life the choice must be made between convenience and righteousness, between personal advantage and justice, and in the beginning the distinction is clear and vivid, plain beyond any possibility of recrimination. Each time the choice is rightly made the true purpose of the individual is strengthened and subsequent issues are made clearer, but each time that self-interest prevails the instinct of the individual toward righteousness is blunted and stultified. The young college graduate comes home from her university burning with zeal for a high calling; but life, with its hands of clay, seizes upon her and she renounces her idealism. The young business man breasts the first waves of commercialism with the torch of honor held high, but it soon splutters and goes out in the heavy seas of ambition. Thus the days as they pass bear down with them the hopes and the yearnings of youth toward immortal conquests. Desire, ambition, the old insatiable ego, lead toward the golden calf which ever clamors for worship.

It is as if within each individual certain yeast cells were implanted, which if permitted growth could leaven the whole lump, even the whole social order, but which suppressed become dead or attenuated and wholly ineffective. Most people appear at the behest of self-advancement continually to force themselves to destroy this leaven, not only in themselves, but also in their associates. "Impractical idealist," "fanatic," "uplifter," how familiar are the terms of opprobrium! No wonder the faint-hearted turn back from such an attack upon their egotism.

Then with the work accomplished, the leaven destroyed, the worldly ones walk about like ambulatory mausoleums, each within himself bearing the livid corpse of his better nature. Successful, smug, even happy in their base standards, they parade their wealth, their station, their power, for the undoing of the next generation. But it is not so with the members of the National Woman's Party, for this organization offers neither honor nor wealth; nay, nor yet gratitude from the world at large to its workers. Those who would join in the pilgrimage toward Equal Rights must leave behind ambition, self-interest and egotism, for it is a stony path ever that leads upward.

On their way the pilgrims will pass many handsome mausoleums. Let them turn their faces aside and weep at the death and decay within these beautous, transient structures.

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS!

THE Bishops' Program and the National Council of Catholic Women have come out strongly for equal pay for equal work regardless of the sex of the worker. This is most gratifying, for it means that the great power of the Church will be thrown toward the side of justice in the economic struggle upon which women have entered.

It seems such a simple point in fair play that equal work should receive equal compensation without respect to the sex of the worker, that it is amazing to find large groups of men and even some women who still rationalize unequal sex standards of remuneration. "Women can be had more cheaply than men," they say; "women have fewer dependents," and so on and so on, backing up their fatuous arguments with endless verbiage.

The Baltimore School Board, for example, which still persists in paying its women secondary teachers less than the men for the same grade of work, even goes so far as to say "Women teachers in the secondary schools teach girls, while men teach boys, so the women should receive less pay than the men, for their work is easier!" A subtle compliment in a sense, for it would indicate that girls surpassed in intelligence, but does it carry through in practice? No, indeed. The principals of the girls' high schools are men and they receive equal compensation with their brothers in the boys' institutions.

Thus does all such empty defense of an obsolete system deny itself upon investigation.

The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor has recently published a study of "The Share of Wage-Earning Women in Family Support." This study demonstrates that wage-earning women are responsible for the support of dependents just as men are; with this difference, that while the man takes upon his shoulders financial obligations incident to his own marriage, the woman usually accepts responsibilities resultant from circumstances over which she has no control. The care of aged parents, the education of younger brothers and sisters, the amplification of the family income necessitated by illness, these are the burdens which wage-earning women take as their portion.

To deny these devoted daughters and sisters equal pay "because they have no dependents" is to commit an outrage both against justice and common honesty.

FLEXIBLE YARDSTICKS

IN measuring up men and women and standardizing thereby their opportunities, humanity has heretofore utilized a peculiar kind of yardstick. It has measured one way for men and another way for women, and the result, as might have been anticipated, is chaos. "Women are weaker than men," it has been said; "therefore they should be prevented from enjoying equal opportunities with men in the economic struggle."

Now let us for a moment consider this much-voiced feminine frailty. The marathon dances have provided one telling answer to this objection. The circus lady on her trapeze gives another, and now from South Africa comes a third, and a good one. The *Daily News* of Johannesburg records that a girl typist of Durban, Miss E. E. Hayward, has completed the course in a marathon running race of 56 miles, from Durban to Maritzburg, her time being 11½ hours. She was twenty-seventh out of a field of 69, all except herself being men.

Measured by a fixed standard this accomplishment would rate the strength of women pretty high, but the opposition will promptly discount this assumption.

Flexible yardsticks, they maintain, are the only proper instruments to use in determining the relative ability of the two sexes.

THE SENECA FALLS CONFERENCE

By Lavinia Egan.

THE Seneca Falls Conference has made its contribution to the history that is every day being written by the National Woman's Party. The seventy-fifth Equal Rights anniversary celebration, commemorative of the pioneers in the cause of women, in every way appropriate and successful, has planted another mile-stone along the road to full and complete equality in which women of every land and every clime have today set foot.

To speak of the hearty support and co-operation of the citizens of Seneca Falls; of the hospitality and assistance extended the members of the Woman's Party by the residents of the town; of the courtesies shown by the local press as well as by the newspapers of the country; of the cordial reception of the delegates by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and the Citizens' Committee, by whom all arrangements were made for the pilgrimage to the grave of Miss Anthony, is more a pleasure than a duty. One must have seen the streets of Seneca Falls, waving with the purple, white and gold banners with which every merchant and every householder adorned his shop or his home; one must have seen the sunlight dancing on the waters of Seneca and Cayuga and Geneva Lakes, and the moonlight bursting through the clouds over Trinity spire on the night of the pageant; one must have experienced the early morning drive to Rochester over those smoothly paved roads between smiling farms of golden grain and burdened fruit trees; one must have accepted the hospitality of one of the many homes whose doors were opened to us really to feel deep down in one's heart the warm glow of pleasure and appreciation that the Conference has left with each one of us who was privileged to be there.


On this spot stood the Wesleyan Chapel
where the first Woman's Rights Convention
in the World's history was held
July 19 and 20 1848
Elizabeth Cady Stanton
moved this resolution
which was seconded by Frederick Douglass:
"That it is the duty of the women
of this country to secure to themselves
their sacred right
to the elective franchise"
Some of the signers of the Declaration of Rights:
Lucretia Mott Jacob P Chamberlain Martha C Wright Eunice Foote
Amy Post Charles C Hoskins Mary Ann M'Clintock Richard P Hunt
Jane Hunt Jonathan Metcalf Mary H Hallowell Henry Seymour

Tablet marking Wesleyan Chapel, where first Equal Rights meeting was held.

Not only was it a memorable occasion in the history of the organization; it was an historic event fitting in every way with the occasion it was designed to celebrate, and the beautiful Finger Lake region of New York State, so justly famed in song and story, has another successful achievement to add to its record.

The spirit of Lucretia Mott and of Elizabeth Cady Stanton has been kept alive in Seneca Falls. Descendants of the signers of that wonderful Declaration of Sentiments, drawn up in 1848, still live in the village and the surrounding county; stories of that first Equal Rights meeting, held in that old Wesleyan chapel on that July day 75 years ago, have passed down from grandmothers and grand sires and great aunts, and are still green in the memories of the third generation of men and women. From Miss Janet Cowing, local historian and conservator, as a member of the Historical Society, of many 1848 relics, down to Mike Scollins, once the Cowing's gardener and now tottering with age and drawing a pension for past service, who came into the press bureau to tell how he had been sent to bring home a four-poster bedstead purchased of Mrs. Stanton when she moved away from Seneca Falls, the whole village is proud of its record as the home of one of the three great pioneers of Equal Rights and as the birthplace of the principle of equality of rights for one-half of the human race.

The Amendment.

Because Seneca Falls was the birthplace of the principle of Equal Rights, since the resolution demanding suffrage for the women of the United States was adopted here, to be taken up later with such intensity of endeavor by Susan B. Anthony, it was fitting that the launching of the Lucretia Mott amendment for full and complete equality should also take place here. Alice Paul, whose sense of the dramatic is as highly developed as her sense of a psychologic situation, chose wisely when she set the Conference here and when she stood up in the morning session in the Presbyterian church on Saturday, July 21, and spoke her whole soul into a resolution which swept the entire Conference into support of her measure. That dramatic moment, of course, was the peak of the Conference; upon it hinged the future of the Woman's Party in its leadership in shaping a definite policy for the women of the world; around it turned the decision

of that group of earnest women once more to take up the gauge of battle in a conflict with the Congress of the United States for the rights of one-half of the citizens of the United States.

Seventy-two years of struggle to win the vote! It seems incredible that more than three score and ten years, more than the alloted span of a human life, should have been spent in an effort to secure for women a right which is inherent in all free peoples. And now another struggle begins that will not end till this demand, the Lucretia Mott amendment to the Constitution of the United States, has been passed:

"Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States, and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

The thing is a marvel of simplicity; all misinterpretations, all legal complexities have been forestalled. He who runs may read, and surely a "way-faring man, though a fool, may not err" in the reading. As Alice Paul said, "We may write the words on a banner and sit it under a tree, and every passerby can read and understand it."

By nightfall of Saturday every reader of a newspaper in the country had been given an opportunity to read the text of the proposed amendment. Every big newspaper in the East sent a special correspondent to cover the Conference. The Chicago *Tribune* was represented by Winifred Mallon, staff correspondent; the Associated Press man at Buffalo held on to the receiver while the National Woman's Party press bureau at Seneca Falls pumped the news into the telephone—"The proposed amendment was adopted by the Conference without a dissenting vote." Both the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph had installed extra keys and sent an extra force to handle the news which went over their wires. The significance of this fact is apparent when we recall that, at the time of the Seneca Falls convention in 1848, there was only one newspaper in the country that did not treat the meeting with scorn and contempt, and that one was the New York *Tribune,* whose editorial comments by Horace Greeley are said to have been instrumental in converting Susan B. Anthony to the cause of Equal Rights.



Photo by Rochester Times-Union.

At Miss Anthony's Grave—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mayor Clarence D. Van Zandt, Miss Alice Paul and Louis S. Foulkes.

Alice Paul presented the resolution and read the amendment. In moving speeches which seemed to grow with feeling rather than to diminish as one woman after another rose in her pew, the following delegates were among those who seconded the resolution and endorsed the text of the amendment: Dr. Gillette Haydon of Ohio, Mrs. Sophie Meredith of Virginia, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker of Maryland, Mrs. Charles Lewis of Maryland, Mrs. A. V. J. Peterson of Wisconsin, Mrs. Gustav A. Hipke of Wisconsin, Miss Mary Winsor of Pennsylvania, Elsie Hill of Connecticut, Anita Pollitzer of South Carolina, Mary Dubrow of New Jersey, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, Rebecca Hourwich of New York, Miss Carrie Harrison of Iowa, Dr. Francis Dickinson of Chicago, a cousin of Susan B. Anthony; Florence Rogatz of New York, Mrs. Gertrude Bustill Mosselle of Pennsylvania, Mrs. James W. Algeo of Rhode Island, Mrs. James Rector of Ohio.

Mrs. Stanlyetta Titus-Werner of New York offered an amendment to the wording of the proposed amendment, and Mrs. Susan Anthony Radley of Illinois, a cousin of Miss Anthony, offered a substitute amendment. Neither of these resolutions received a second, nor did a suggestion from Miss Carrie Harrison that the words "of America" be introduced after the words "the United States."

The gathering in the church was most interesting. The church itself had been beautifully decorated with pine and spruce, with the United States flag flying from the front, and with purple, white and gold banners at the entrance of every pew. The whole scene was a flutter of color and of animation. Seated on the platform were Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the Woman's Party; Miss Alice Paul, vice-president; Mrs. Agnes Morey, vice-chairman of the National Council and presiding officer. Later this group was joined by Miss Adelaide Stedman of New York, who was elected secretary of the Conference. Mrs. Emma Fox of Michigan acted as parliamentarian. Two hundred delegates, founders, life members and National and State officers occupied pews. Delegations had come by motor from Ithica, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Auburn, Geneva, Clifton Springs and Waterloo. Japan was represented by Miss Fusaye Ichikawa of Tokyo, one of the leading feminists of the land of cherry blossoms. Miss Alice Burney, from Cape Town, South Africa, where she is engaged in work for women, was an honored guest. The women of Seneca Falls, who had been so active in helping with the details of the celebration, were present in large numbers.

The Conference opened with music. The choir, whch for several days had been practicing the Woman's Party songs under the direction of Mrs. Bertha Arnold Knorr of Colorado, entered and marched down the aisle singing the Woman's Marsaillaise. Mr. Clarence Kissell, organist of the Presbyterian Church, was organist, and the following composed the choir: Mrs. Donald Loomis, Mrs. N. B. DeLavan, Mrs. N. H. DeLavan, Mrs. Seabury Gould, Mrs. Alice Lewis, Misses Doris Fisher, Katherine Fisher, Bernice Stearns, Marjorie Fisher, Barbara Follette, Emily Knight, Theodosia Moran, all of Seneca Falls; Lucy Branham of Washington, D. C.; Elsie Hill of Connecticut, and Bertha Arnold Knorr of Colorado.

Leading the choir was Madame Van der Veer, the noted mezzo contralto, whose beautiful voice and gracious presence contributed so much to the success of the celebration throughout the three days' exercises. The Woman's Party songs never sounded more stirring than when sung by Madame Van der Veer with the full choir and the audience joining in the choruses.

The election of a secretary and parliamentarian for the meeting, the speech of Alice Paul, the introduction of her resolution proposing the amendment, the seconding speeches and a vote of thanks to Mrs. D. W. Moran of Seneca Falls and her committee, upon which so much of the work of preparation had fallen, and to which so much of the success of the meeting was due, occupied the entire morning session.

The opening of the Conference was proclaimed by the ringing of all the bells of Seneca Falls from 9 till 9.15 A. M. This was another evidence of the cordiality with which Seneca Falls received the delegates, who came from all parts of the country to show honor to citizens of the town of another generation.

For the convenience of the delegates, a luncheon was served by the members of the Eastern Star in the Masonic Temple, just across the street from the church.

Afternoon Session.

The thrill of the morning session carried over into the afternoon, when occurred the speeches of Miss Laura Berrien, chairman of the Government

Workers' Council; Miss Josephine Casey of Illinois, on the industrial program of the Woman's Party; of Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, speaking for the furnishing of the Washington headquarters, and of Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, who made a rousing appeal for the support of EQUAL RIGHTS, the organ of the Woman's Party, and wound up with a most eloquent and uplifting resume of the work of woman and her part in the world's struggle toward democracy, completing the business program.



Photo by Rochester Times-Union.

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, Del., leading National Woman's Party delegates to cemetery.

Council Meeting.

A meeting of the National Council had preceded the opening of the Conference on the forenoon of Friday, July 20th. This meeting was held on the front porch of the beautiful home of Mrs. Charles Hoskins on Cayuga street, who, though herself was traveling in Europe, had given her house over for Miss Paul's use during the Conference. Staying in the house with Miss Paul were Miss Hazel MacKaye, director of the 1848 pageant, which was given on Saturday, July 21st; Miss Martha Souder of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel of Washington and Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews of Mississippi, chairman of the Legal Research Department of the Woman's Party.

Attending the Council meeting were Mrs. Belmont, president; Alice Paul, vice-president; Anita Pollitzer, secretary; Edith Ainge, treasurer; Elsie Hill, chairman of the Council; Mrs. Agnes Morey, second vice-chairman of the Council; Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel of Washington, D. C.; Miss Martha Souder of Pennsylvania, Miss Mary Winsor of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Sophie Meredith of Virginia, and Lavinia Egan of Louisiana. To this group, representing the governing body of the Woman's Party, the wording of the amendment was first presented by Alice Paul. On motion of Mrs. Morey, seconded by Edith Ainge, a resolution was passed adopting the wording of the amendment as proposed and recommending it to the Conference for adoption. The resolution passed unanimously; nor were there any changes in the amendment suggested.

The Motor Tour.

The afternoon of Friday was given over to a motor tour of the Finger Lake region, with visits to interesting and historic spots, on which the delegates were guests of the Seneca Falls Automobile Club, of which Mr. Morris Soper is the president. Assembling on the green below Trinity Church on Van Cleef Lake, the party was conducted over a prearranged route, which included a glimpse of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton house as it is today—greatly changed from what it was when its distinguished owner occupied it in 1848; the home of Richard Hunt, in Waterloo, where the little group of pioneers met to arrange for the first Equal Rights convention; a drive through beautiful Main street, in Geneva, with a vista showing the blue water of the lake at the end, and said to be one of the five most beautiful streets in America; drives along Lakes Seneca and Cayuga, each vieing with the other in beauty and loveliness; the Lafayette Monument; the monument to "Red Jacket," the famous Seneca Chief, rising by the lake shore like a sturdy oak tree, which it is designed to represent. Starting at 2.30 and ending at 6 o'clock, the tour covered a wide circuit of the wonderfully picturesque and beautiful farm country lying along the lakes, where once gathered the Indians of the Five Tribes, the most civilized of all the aborigines, whose Articles of Confederation have been called the forerunner of the League of Nations.



Miss Hazel MacKaye of Shirley, Mass., who directed the 1848 pageant by the National Woman's Party at seventy-fifth Equal Rights anniversary at Seneca Falls, New York, July 21.

The Mayor's Reception.

The formal opening of the Conference took place on Friday evening, July 20, when the Village President, Dr. William M. Follette, and trustees entertained with a reception to the officers and members of the Woman's Party. The reception, to which five hundred engraved invitations had been sent by the Mayor and city officials to prominent citizens of Seneca Falls, was given on the green by Van Cleef Lake. Receiving with the Mayor and city officials were Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. D. W. Moran and the president of each one of the women's clubs of Seneca Falls.

A feature of the evening's entertainment was a Dance Drama given by the young maidens of Seneca Falls, under the direction of Jean Wold of Oregon, and depicting the Progress of Woman through the ages.

Committee Meetings.

In addition to the Conference, which occupied the forenoon and afternoon of Saturday, two committees met and outlined plans of work. Josephine Casey's committee, in charge of the industrial program, effected temporary organization only. The Inez Milholland Memorial Committee elected the following officers and collected $86 as a nucleus for a fund to carry out some fitting work as a memorial to Miss Milholland: Lucy Branham, chairman; Mrs. Dwight Clarke, secretary; Miss Marguerite Raef, treasurer.

The New York State Branch held a meeting and elected the following officers: Chairman, Mrs. Clarence M. Smith of New York City; secretary, Miss Adelaide Stedman, New York City; treasurer, Mrs. Lloyd Williams, New York City; State committee members: Mrs. Leiber Whittic, Syracuse; Mrs. Clarence W. DeAngelis of Utica; Mrs. Edward Gould, Seneca Falls; Mrs. F. R. Kendall of Buffalo.

The 1848 Pageant.

Ten thousand people were gathered on the green by the lake shore on Saturday evening, July 21st, to witness the pageant, which commemorated the first Equal Rights meeting in 1848. A

stage with ceremonial steps and a back drop curtain with electric lighting were the only artificial arrangements necessary to the carrying out of the plans which Miss MacKaye directed and which were in every way fitting and beautiful. The gray stone of Trinity Church, the young moon peeping over the spire, the close-cropped sward, the lake with a flotilla of lantern-lighted boats, the amphitheatre-like rise of ground extending back to the convent and hospital, the lights glimmering along the shore line across the dark water—all were made to contribute their share in the making of an appropriate stage setting.

The pageant began at nightfall, and opened with a processional. From a distance were heard the voices of women singing the "March of the Women." The voices drew nearer and nearer, till the women themselves appeared, in purple flowing gowns, making a glorious splash of color in the flare of the electric torches against the gray church wall. Next came several hundred banner-bearers, girls dressed in white and carrying the purple, white and gold banners of the National Woman's Party. As they encircled the stage they were joined by groups representing the various councils and professions, each group led by the standard of the section, the women being dressed alternately in purple, white and gold, some approaching from the shadows and some from the flotilla on the lake, all spilling themselves into the picture like colors on an artist's pallette. As the colors spread and blended, out of the silence came the noble voice of Madame Van der Veer singing Handel's Largo, till the music and the picture were one and the scene itself had become vocal with inspiration.



Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, President of the National Woman's Party, and Mayor Clarence D. Van Zandt of Rochester.

At this high moment came the first tableau. From the darkness below the stage came a solitary figure, frail, gray-clad, Quaker-garbed, fearless, Lucretia Mott. As she stood alone, outlined against the darkness surrounding her, the spiritual significance of the mission on earth of Lucretia Mott, Quaker preacher and pioneer exponent of the equality of the rights of human beings, seemed to take on a deeper meaning. The picture of the intrepid woman who seventy-five years ago dared to emerge from the darkness of ignorance and prejudice and age-old traditions and stand forth against the whole world for a principle was strikingly made manifest. The whole story of the suffrage fight was symbolized there: the noble pioneers, the torch-bearers, the leaders and the followers, the pickets, the prisoners at Occoquan, and the spirit of that other fearless-souled Quaker, Alice Paul. Only a moment this, and again from the darkness another figure mounted the steps, and Elizabth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott clasped hands in the pact of comradeship and co-operation in the great work of freeing one-half of the human race. The symbolism of the thing was superb; the dramatic impact on the mind of the spectator was tremendous.

The whole scene of the 1848 convention was presented in tableaux; James Mott in Quaker gray presiding at the meeting; the gathering of the men and women; the hoop-skirted matrons; the pantaletted young girls; the high beaver hats; the pelises and mantillas; the sunshades and reticules; the Paisley shawls and the many petticoats of the period. Martha C. Wright was there beautifully gowned in garnet. Amelia Bloomer was there in the costume which bears her name. It was a moving scene, beautifully worked out in human pictures, and it drove home the message of the 1848 Declaration of Principles most dramatically.

As Elizabeth Cady Stanton unrolls the scroll which she holds in her hand, the picture dims and fades, the figures are blotted out into the darkness, but upon the background of the night sky above the ceremonial steps there are flashed in letters of light the flaming words of that historic document:

> "Declaration of Principles, Seneca Falls, 1848: Women shall have equal rights in the Franchise, Law, Industry, Education, Professions, the Church, the Home."

Then the past is blotted out; the sound of trumpets ushers in the present, represented by two girls bearing the "Demand" banner, upon which are the words:

> "We demand an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving Equal Rights to women."

Following these, another two bearing the words of the amendment itself:

> "Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to their jurisdiction."

The same words are flashed upon the screen, the recessional begins, the banner-bearers pass out, led by Madame Van der Veer, all singing "Onward, Glorious Soldiers," and the tableaux are over.

The pageant was directed by Miss Hazel MacKaye, who found in the theme not only a beautiful and artistic vehicle, but a most stirring and dramatic one. An ardent adherent to the principle of Equal Rights, Miss MacKaye was able to put into the production the feeling and sympathy which are the very spirit of pageantry.

Assisting Miss MacKaye in working out the details of the pageant were Earl C. Siegfred of Seneca Falls, Miss Helen Porterfield of New York, herself a pageant producer; Miss Clare Booth of Sound Beach, Connecticut; Mrs. Edward Brewster Gould of Seneca Falls, who enacted the part of Lucretia Mott, and who also designed the costumes for the participants in the pageant.

Those taking part in the 1848 pageant were Mrs. Edward B. Gould, Lucretia Mott; Mrs. Claud C. Christopher, Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Miss Helen Addison, Martha C. Wright; Fred Williams, James Mott; Miss Elizabeth Van Sickle, the pantalette girl. Characters in costume: Marjorie Howell, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. Francis Bacon Rogers, Mrs. Milton Sanderson, Mrs. J. B. Trotman, Miss Alice Pollard, Mrs. Rush Allen, Mrs. John S. Gay, Mrs. Susie Latham Larzalere, Mrs. Letellier, Mrs. Charles Hopkins, Mrs. K. Lyon, Mrs. Bayard De Lavan, Mrs. B. G. Mackey, Mrs. Clara McGraw, Mrs. Will Mackin, Miss Mabel Barnes, Miss Van Winkle, Miss Koeltz, Miss Catherine Campbell, Miss Mary Christopher, Mrs. Denny, Frances Usher, Mr. Nelson De Lavan, Elvert Siegfred and W. C. Henry.

Mrs. Blatch's Address.

The exercises which followed were presided over by Mrs. Havemeyer, who introduced Mrs. Belmont, who delivered a short but effective address. Following Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Hariot Stanton Blatch, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, made an address in every way befitting the place and the occasion, and which was received with rounds of applause.

The evening closed with the taking of pledges and contributions, which sacred rite was presided over most gracefully by Elsie Hill, chairman of the Council, who mounted the purple-draped "royal box" much as she had mounted a soap box in the old days when her clear, ringing voice shouted so lustily for "Votes for Women."

Among the contributions received were the following: Mrs. Belmont gave $1000 to make Mrs. Blatch a life member of the Woman's Party; Miss Lenore Cawker of Wisconsin; Mrs. Edward B. Gould of Seneca Falls; Mrs. Niels Esperson of Houston, Texas, pledged by letter $1000 each as life members; Mrs. Lawless of Seneca Falls, $100 to make her niece, Miss Catherine Campbell, a founder; Miss Janet Cowing of Seneca Falls was made a founder by friends in Seneca Falls; Hazel MacKaye, $100 to make her mother a founder; Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel, a founder; Miss Rogatz of New York, Miss Helen Porterfield of New York, founders; Mrs. A. M. Chevaillier, M.D., of New Mexico, a founder, by letter; Mrs. Sophie Meredith of Virginia, $90 to complete the founder-

ship of Mrs. Walter Adams of Norfolk; Mrs. Dwight Clark made Emma Wold and Mrs. Lucy Branham founders at $100 each; Mrs. Elinor Levey of New Jersey, $400 for founderships for Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, Hazel MacKaye, Virginia Arnold and Jean Wold; the Wisconsin committee (Mrs. Max Rotter, Mrs. A. V. J. Peterson, Mrs. Gustav Hipke and Miss Lenore Cawker), $1000 to furnish a room at headquarters; Dr. Gillette Haydon of Ohio, $100 to make little Gillette Haydon Rector a founder. The total collection of the evening, in cash and pledges, amounted to about $8000.

Before leaving Seneca Falls the new founders signed the parchment which is to be placed on the wall of the headquarters at Washington as a memorial to those who have by their generous support enabled the Woman's Party to go forward in its work for equality for women.

The Pilgrimage to Miss Anthony's Grave.

The pilgrimage to Rochester to the grave of Miss Anthony took place on Sunday, the 22d. The ceremonies at Rochester and at Mt. Hope Cemetery were all arranged by the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester and by a citizens' committee, of which Mr. Robert Searle was chairman. Motor cars from Rochester conveyed the delegates from Seneca Falls to Rochester, where they were entertained at a luncheon given by the Chamber of Commerce. A drive to Highland Park followed, where, under a marquee erected for the purpose, Mayor Van Zandt welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city of Rochester, Mrs. Belmont responding for the Woman's Party. Mr. Louis Foulkes, president of the Chamber of Commerce, paid a tribute to the life and work of Susan B. Anthony, after which the procession formed, led by Mayor Van Zandt and Mrs. Belmont, Mr. Foulkes and Miss Paul, and followed in order by relatives of Miss Anthony, represented by Dr. Francis Dickinson and Mrs. Susan A. Radley; next by representatives from every State in the Union carrying their State banners; then by groups who owe gratitude to her represented by women in every profession and occupation; then by the Woman's Party banner-bearers carrying the purple, white and gold banners; then by the citizens of Rochester who wished to join in the march to the grave. Perhaps three thousand people were in the long procession which wound up the hill, each person depositing a wreath upon the grave as it was passed, each wreath bearing an inscription written in parchment. Upon the State wreaths were inscribed some remaining form of discrimination against the women as expressed in the laws of the various States, and upon the wreaths of the professional and occupational groups were inscriptions paying tribute to Susan B. Anthony as the great leader in the emancipation of womankind. Rebecca Hourwich, as chief marshal, did a splendid piece of work in keeping the procession moving and in order.

On a temporary platform overlooking the grave were seated Mrs. Belmont, Alice Paul, Madame Van der Veer, Mayor Van Zandt, Mr. Foulkes, and behind them the choir of the Brick Church of Rochester, which furnished music throughout the entire procession, with solos at intervals by Madame Van der Veer.

As the procession wound slowly, reverently down the hill, taps were sounded, the purple, white and gold banners were lowered, the pilgrimage was over.

Conference in Motion Pictures.

If there are anywhere any staid and sedate members of the National Woman's Party with a secret desire to "get into the movies," they would have had their wish gratified had they been at the Seneca Falls meeting. Both Pathe and the Fox Film Company sent representatives to take motion pictures of the conference, the dance drama and the pageant.

These films, going all over the country, will make it possible for picture fans everywhere to visualize the events that made up the celebration of the seventy-fifth Equal Rights anniversary celebration. This record on the screen will make a tremendous contribution to the nation-wide publicity that has been occasioned by the conference.

MRS. HILLES ACCEPTS CHAIRMANSHIP OF HOUSE-FURNISHING COMMITTEE

MRS. Florence Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, Delaware, has accepted the temporary chairmanship of the house-furnishing committee of the National Woman's Party. This will be good news to the members of the organization throughout the country. It will mean that the splendid headquarters on Capitol Hill, the gift of Mrs. Belmont, is to be put into commission as an up-to-date clubhouse for the use of resident and visiting members, as well as a working plant for carrying on the business of the organization.

Mrs. Hilles some months ago agreed to raise the means to fit up and furnish a Delaware room. A stirring appeal from her at the conference at Seneca Falls met with hearty response from various delegates who will contribute to the furnishing of the house. A highly prized gift for this purpose came from Miss Janet Cowing of Seneca Falls, in the shape of a chair once owned by Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Miss Cowing, honorary chairman of the 1848 relics committee of the Historical Society, whose exhibit attracted so much interest during the Seneca Falls Conference, was made a founder of the National Woman's Party, the $100 necessary to pay her foundership having been contributed by loving friends in the village where she has lived and earnestly labored for so long. She has kept the memory of Elizabeth Cady Stanton alive in Seneca Falls, and her collection of relics and historical data is most valuable.

The Wisconsin delegation, composed of Mrs. Max Rotter, Mrs. Gustav A. Hipke, Mrs. A. V. J. Peterson and Miss Lenore Cawker, have pledged themselves to raise $1000 to fit out and furnish a Wisconsin room.

Mrs. John Jay White of New York pledged six chairs and a sideboard.

It is Mrs. Hilles' intention to form a committee composed of one member from each State, and Mrs. Valentine Winters of Ohio has already consented to represent her State on the house-furnishing committee, and is the first member to join Mrs. Hilles.

The first member of the Woman's Party to furnish a room at headquarters, back in 1921, when the organization was in the throes of reorganization, when funds were low and all work was carried on in one house, was Mrs. Winters. Throughout her connection with the Woman's Party, Mrs. Winters has been a generous contributor to the maintenance fund, and was the first life member of the organization from the State of Ohio.

When Mrs. Winters joined the Woman's Party—then the Congressional Union—in 1913, she brought with her a background of suffrage activity and of varied experience along many lines. It was her love of beautiful things that brought her first into the suffrage movement. While visiting at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., in 1912, she was invited to see a Tiffany window in an interesting old home in the neighborhood. During the excursion she not only was taken to see the Tiffany wndow, but to attend a meeting of the Hudson River Suffrage Association, over which Mrs. Henry Villard was presiding Immediately she bacame a convert to the cause and carried her enthusiasm back to her home State, where she has since been actively engaged in the work of the Woman's Party. Since giving up the State chairmanship, which she felt obliged to do in 1920 because of family duties, Mrs. Winters has been a member of the National Advisory Council. Mrs. Kent's maintenance committee has always included the name of Mrs. Winters.

During the recent session of the Legislature of Ohio, Mrs. Winters acted as legislative chairman, and, with the co-operation of the State branch, secured the passage of four Equal Rights bills.

Mrs. Hilles is to be congratulated upon having already secured such an active member of her committee as Mrs. Winters. She will continue to enlarge her committee, upon whose activities depend so much of the success of the work undertaken by the Woman's Party.

SPEECH OF MISS LAURA BERRIEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNMENT WORKERS' COUNCIL

At the Business Session of July 21, 1923, Conference of the National Woman's Party at Seneca Falls.

MADAM Chairman, and fellow-members of the Woman's Party:

When it became known that the National Woman's Party had reorganized on a permanent basis, with the declaration of its purpose to remove all discriminations against women in public and private life, a ray of hope lightened the path of the women in the Federal service in Washington. These women had come to Washington to work for the Government in an almost worshipful attitude of idealism toward their Government. They have awakened to a bitter realization that the Government is not using for its own advancement and more efficient operation the superior training, sound judgment and high-minded purposes of its women; that opportunities and rewards are denied women with the highest qualifications for service, but are given to men with or without such qualifications.

Most of the positions in the executive departments in Washington are filled through the Civil Service Commission, which has prescribed certain tests for determining the fitness of applicants. These tests are applicable to men and women alike, and those who qualify are placed on registers to be appointed as the needs of the service require, but under the law the appointing officers can state whether they want a man or a woman, in calling for eligibles. Now practically all of the appointing officers are men, and experience shows that where appointments are to be made to higher grades of work the officers usually call for men, thereby defeating the rights of such women as have qualified for these higher positions.

To illustrate, suppose there is a need for bookkeepers, and the Civil Service Commission announces an examination for men and women. Suppose that two hundred each of men and women qualify and that the departments then make calls for *male* bookkeepers. Soon the time will come when the commission will have to hold another examination for men bookkeepers—the women whose qualifications have been tested by the same rules are there ready and waiting for the positions, yet the Government is put to the expense of holding another examination for men.

The women are unfairly denied these positions because the appointing officer can, under the present law, designate sex in calling for the appointees.

However, a greater injustice exists in the service. Most of the higher places are filled by promoting persons in the ranks who have worked their way up—persons originally appointed as clerks, stenographers, and the like. Women receive their just share of appointments to the lower grades, but they suffer the greatest injustice that is to be met with in that, having passed the same tests as men, they are not permitted to take higher places by promotion. In some cases the men in control frankly say the higher positions are not open to women; in other cases they are not so bold in announcing their purpose, but quietly pursue the policy of promoting men and of ignoring women with the same or higher qualifications.

That women in the Government service no longer acquiesce in the assumption that men have vested rights in the higher places in the Government is evidenced by the response of women in all ranks of the service to a call for the organization of the Government Workers' Council of the National Woman's Party, and by the adoption of a platform demanding:

1—That all examinations in the civil service shall be open to women on equal terms with men; that a single register shall be kept of men and women from which appointments are made in the order of rating, regardless of sex, and that no new register shall be opened until the previous register is exhausted.

2—That women shall no longer be excluded from executive, administrative and high-salaried positions, and that there shall be no discrimination against women in appointment, assignment, title, promotion or salary.

3—That there shall be a special board or committee in every subdivision of each department and independent organization, on which women shall have equal representation with men to fix salaries and to pass on all reorganizations, investigations, appointments, assignments, ratings, promotions, demotions, transfers and dismissals.

4—That there shall be no discriminations against women because of marriage.

We have published this platform in the press, we have sent copies of it to heads of the Government, to members of Congress and to the women in the service who had not joined us yet. We have held weekly meetings at headquarters, sent out speakers to other women's organizations, and deputations to Government officers, particularly those in charge of putting into effect the law recently passed, under the terms of which all positions in the department are to be classified.

Do you ask me for results? It is early yet, and, like Paul Jones, we have just begun to fight.

But I can safely say that our organization and its position have been given attention. Women have been appointed to boards which handle personnel matters—the first time such a thing has ever happened in most cases. It isn't all we have asked, by any means, but just a beginning.

And now, just a word to you about what *you* can do. Equality of opportunity is the basic principle in a free government. We must have it in all things. In business and the professions, but we must have it first in our Government. You women will go back to the States. I ask you to take our platform with you and keep it before you. There are women back at home who work for the State, county and city governments. Organize them, see your representatives in Congress and in the State and city governments, and tell them that the situation is intolerable. Talk about it, write about it until you have made your Government the shining example it ought to be in the matter of equality of opportunity.

Words of Appreciation

MR. Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn, N. Y., writes: "This line is just to tell you how much I enjoyed the pageant on Saturday evening last, and to send you my congratulations on the great success of the Seneca Falls meetings. The occasion was certainly a most delightful one."

Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe of Kansas writes: "I am enclosing you herewith the dollar you asked for, and I trust that you will receive immediate response from the majority of letters you have written. I think it is the thing for women to do, to show their gratitude and interest, and the amount you ask is so small that any woman almost could give it and help the cause along, and if every woman bore her share of the burden, it would be very light on all of us. My deepest interest is in the Seneca Falls celebration. I sincerely trust it will be a marvelous convention. I am very glad and proud that you are doing this thing and I feel that it is going to arouse a great deal of interest and enthusiasm. I believe you will be pleased even more than you think you will at the result."

Mrs. Anna M. W. Pennypacker of Philadelphia writes:

"I have had the great privilege of visiting and describing the Seneca Falls Conference to the only surviving person who attended the original Seneca Falls meeting in 1848, Mrs. Charlotte V. Woodward Peirce of Philadelphia. Mrs. Peirce, now in her ninety-fourth year, remembers clearly all about the first meeting; told me of her friendship with Lucretia Mott and the others, and was greatly pleased to hear an account of the recent celebration. She wanted to be a member of the National Woman's Party and gave me her dollar (which I enclose). And she asked me to give her greetings to the women who are still working for Equal Rights, carrying out the principles laid down by the pioneers seventy-five years ago.

"I thought I could best give the message through EQUAL RIGHTS, and will ask you to have Mrs. Pierce's name recorded."